NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Ann.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2484.]

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS just received, and for sale, a further supply of the 2d edition of that highly interesting and deservedly popular work entitled,

CŒLEBS
IN SEARCH OF A WIFE,

—comprehending observations on domestic habits and manners, religion and morals, by *Hannah Moore.*—Complete in 1 volume, neatly bound and lettered, price 1 dollar and 50 cents. This edition is handsomely printed on good paper with a new type, and is well adapted for presents to young people and for the use of those to whom cheapness may be an object.

Also just received, and for sale as above,
A few more copies of the
COMPLETE FARRIER.

MEDICAL WORKS.

Charles Bell's Operative Surgery—Benjamin Bell's System of Surgery—Wilson on Febrile Diseases—Currie's Medical Reports—Hamilton on Purgative Medicines—Denman's Midwifery—Chesselden's Anatomy—Cullen's Practice—Haller's Physiology—and many other valuable Medical Works are for sale as above.

Also for sale as above, a more extensive assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every description and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS a great variety both of sizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOK of every kind used in this Vicinity.—ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES, of every size and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER-PAPER, &c. &c.—all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1809, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises,

ALL the right, title and interest in the estate of *William W. Osborne*, deceased, of which the said William died seized, situated in Newport, in Clarke-street, No. 6.—Conditions to be made known at the time and place of sale.

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SEVERAL House Lots, lying on Barney-street continued. The central and unconfined situation of these Lots their extensive and beautiful prospect, together with the great rise of the adjacent Land in value, within a few months, render them well worth the attention of the builder or speculator. Conditions which will be liberal, made known at the time and place of Sale.

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To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 1st day of January 1810, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, in virtue of a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode Island, &c.

ALL the right, title and interest, of *Edward Stanhope*, deceased, (including the Widow's right of dower) in and unto one certain Lot of Land, situated in Newport, on Easton's point, so called, being the 7th Lot of the first division of an allotment of said Point, with the Dwelling-House &c. thereon standing.—Conditions made known at time of Sale.

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For the term of Five Years, or a shorter term.

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JAMES D'WOLF.

Bristol, Oct. 30, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of ELIJAH NORTON, late of Tiverton, merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to bring in their claims to the subscribers, who are appointed commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton. For the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling house of Benjamin Howland Esq. in said Tiverton, on the last Saturdays in November, December, January, February, March and April next.

THOMAS DURFEE,
BENJAMIN HOWLAND } *Comm'rs.*

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Tiverton, Nov. 3, 1809.

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Ephraim Bowen, jun.
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For Sale, On terms unusually good, twenty chests Campoy Tea, 10 pipes country Gin, 20 bags Coffee 10 barrels Pimento.—The above Goods being separate consignments will be sold at prices greatly reduced, in order to close the sales.

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SAMUEL ELAM.

Newport, Oct. 19, 1809.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

THIRTEEN House Lots, on Easton's Point, which for beauty of situation are exceeded by none in Town.—On one of the Lots is a small convenient dwelling-house, and on another a new slaughter-house.—There is also on the shore a most valuable privilege for manure, and a stone quarry. The above will be sold together, or in separate lots. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 9, 1809.

VALUABLE STAND.

For Sale at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the first MONDAY of DECEMBER next, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of the Subscriber, corner of Thames and Pelham-streets, directly opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House. The great advantages of this stand, for any business whatever, are too well known to require a particular recommendation, to claim the attention of any who may wish to purchase.—For terms (which will be liberal) apply to

D. MELVILLE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and Lot in Thames-street next north but one of the Brick-Market.—The Lot is 52 feet front and 535 feet back with a large yard and an excellent garden and a good well of water which is never dry. The House is large and convenient and in compleat repair and is a most excellent stand for a public house having two large and convenient stables Coach and Chaise Houses and a shed upwards of 100 feet long. Also for sale a number of well-broke Chaise and Coach Horses second-hand Chaises and Gigs with plated harness. The above property will be sold at a great bargain. For terms apply to THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

New Goods.

Job Shearman,

Has just received and for sale,

A LARGE Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are superfine Broadcloths; mill'd Cloths for Gentlemen's Coats and Surtouts; Circassian Cloths for Ladies, of the latest colours; one bale of Carpets. He will shortly receive an additional assortment of English Goods, which he is determined to sell very low.

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No. 114 Thames-Street.

HAS just received and is now exposing for sale, an extensive assortment of English, India and French GOODS, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.

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Muffs & Tippetts.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received a very elegant Assortment of Muffs and Tippets and single Tippets without Muffs; consisting of elk, martin, polecat, bear, german martin and sable, of different sizes and prices, some of a very superior quality.—*Also*, An additional assortment of India Cottons, flannels, broadcloths, rose blankets, black, bottle green, and scarlet bombazetts, with a variety of other articles in demand, which will be sold remarkably cheap.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

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Harvey Sessions & Co.

No. 125 Thames Street.

HAVE received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which consists of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they offer at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.—*Also*, A complete assortment of Cotton Yarn and Bedticks, which they will sell as low as can be purchased at the factories, at wholesale or retail. Wanted to purchase a quantity of good homespun flannell, and woolen yarn, for which a generous price will be given.

Newport, Nov. 9, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Having formed a connexion in trade, under the Firm of
Howland & Eddy,

OFFER for Sale on reasonable terms, at their Store, No. 7 & 73, Thames-street, a general Assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Coffee, Sugars of various kinds, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, a few boxes Bordeaux Cordials; &c. &c.—*Also*, 600 wt. Cheese of a superior quality, suitable for family use; a few kegs Negro-head Tobacco; Likewise fresh Flour by the barrel.

They transact Commission business. Those who are pleased to favour them in this way, may depend on their utmost exertions in their behalf.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
JOSEPH W. EDDY.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90 Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4-2 inch, to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marlline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar Iron cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO Lots of Land, pleasantly situated at the head of Broad-street adjoining each other containing 250 feet front and 70 feet rear, with a large two-story new building thereon fronting the head of Broad-street.—The building has been occupied as a Coach-maker's shop and is well calculated for a Dwelling-House and with a small expence may be made a beautiful situation.—On one of the Lots is a good well of water.—*Also for Sale* Three good Chaises with round and square tops and one Gig all with plated harnesses; *Also* Two excellent Chaise Horses.—The above may be bought very cheap.—For terms apply to

ISAAC STALL.

Newport, October 20, 1809

TO LET,

THE lower part of that pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, No. 5 Farewell-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to WALTER CORNELL.

Newport, 28th of 10th mo. 1809.

STOVE PIPES,

OF TIN, or sheet IRON, of any length or size made by the Subscriber at his Shop, one door west of Messrs. *J. Munroe & Co's* Grocery Store.—*Also*, Tin Ware for sale, as cheap as can be purchased in this State. The smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter and Lead

NATHANIEL MASON.

Newport, Oct. 26, 1809.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JAMES FENNER, Esq.
Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, on the fourth day of November instant, passed the following Resolutions, viz:

"WHEREAS it becometh all men, publicly to acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being; to express, with humility, their constant dependence upon Him, and with gratitude to render unto Him their sincere homage, thanksgivings and praises, for all their blessings; imploring the continuance of the same, and the remission of their sins, through the merits of His Son Jesus Christ:

"*Resolved therefore*, That THURSDAY, *the Thirtieth day of November instant* be set apart as a *DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING*; and that it be recommended to the People of this State to assemble on that day, at their usual places of public worship, and with devout and grateful hearts, to offer up their sincere adorations and praises to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that he hath created us in wisdom and goodness, lighted our minds with intelligence, and breathed into us immortal spirits: That He hath guided and protected us through the vicissitudes and perils of another year: That He hath saved the United States from the ravages of that pestilence that walketh in darkness, and wasteth at noon day: That although the rain hath been partially withholden, yet we are blessed with a sufficient harvest: That He hath upholden us as a nation, and preserved our peace, liberty and independence: That He hath surrounded us with a rich profusion of blessings, both temporal and spiritual; and more especially, that He, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, hath enlightened the world with divine revelation, and is still permitting us to become partakers of that living fountain, which He hath opened for the redemption of His children.

"And to beseech Him that He would be pleased still to regard us in mercy: That He would bless the risen and the rising generation, smile upon the means of education, and advance the progress of science: That He would continue unto us seed-time and harvest, and crown the labours of honest industry and enterprize with success: That He would prosper our manufactures, and remove all embarrassments from our commerce: That He would be pleased to look in favour on our beloved country, and avert from her every evil: That He would bless our government, and all those who are called to administer it, inspiring them with wisdom, and endowing them with fortitude, that they may govern as becometh the rulers of a free people: That He would look with an eye of pity and compassion upon bleeding Europe, strike from the arm of ambition the sword that sheds the blood of innocence and fills the world with misery, and speak peace to the contending nations: That He would extend His tender regards to every corner of the earth, and save all men from those evils to which the frailty of their nature exposes them: That He would teach them the precepts of the Gospel, unite them in the bonds of love, fill their hearts with piety, forgive their manifold sins and transgressions, and finally receive them into another and a better country, even an Heavenly.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the People of this State, to abstain on that day from all unnecessary labour and unbecoming recreation; and that His Excellency the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation accordingly."

I DO therefore, pursuant to the above recited Resolutions, issue this Proclamation, to make known the same, that the good People of the State may conform thereto agreeably to the true intent and meaning thereof.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said State at Providence, the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and nine, and of Independence the thirty-fourth.

L. S.

JAMES FENNER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE,

THE Building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's* consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard with a Garden Lot set off. *Also* A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

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BENJAMIN HOWLAND }

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Newport, August 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO Lots of Land, pleasantly situated at the head of Broad-street adjoining each other containing 250 feet front and 70 feet rear, with a large two-story new building thereon fronting the head of Broad-street.—The building has been occupied as a Coach-maker's shop and is well calculated for a Dwelling-House and with a small expence may be made a beautiful situation.—On one of the Lots is a good well of water.—*Also for Sale* Three good Chaises with round and square tops and one Gig all with plated harnesses; *Also* Two excellent Chaise Horses.—The above may be bought very cheap.—For terms apply to

ISAAC STALL.
Newport, October 20, 1809.

TO LET,

THE lower part of that pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, No. 5 Farewell-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to WALTER CORNELL.

Newport, 28th of 10th mo. 1809.

STOVE PIPES,

OF TIN, or sheet IRON, of any length or size, made by the Subscriber, at his Shop, one door west of Messrs. *J. Munroe & Co's* Grocery Store.—*Also*, Tin Ware for sale, as cheap as can be purchased in this state. The smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter and Lead

NATHANIEL NASON.
Newport, Oct. 26, 1809.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JAMES FENNER, Esq.
Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, on the fourth day of November instant, passed the following Resolutions, viz:

"WHEREAS it becometh all men, publicly to acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being; to express, with humility, their constant dependence upon Him, and with gratitude to render unto Him their sincere homage, thanksgivings and praises, for all their blessings; imploring the continuance of the same, and the remission of their sins, through the merits of His Son Jesus Christ:

"*Resolved therefore*, That THURSDAY, *the Thirtieth day of November instant* be set apart as a *DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING*; and that it be recommended to the People of this State to assemble on that day, at their usual places of public worship, and with devout and grateful hearts, to offer up their sincere adorations and praises to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that he hath created us in wisdom and goodness, lighted our minds with intelligence, and breathed into us immortal spirits: That He hath guided and protected us through the vicissitudes and perils of another year: That He hath saved the United States from the ravages of that pestilence that walketh in darkness, and wasteth at noon day: That although the rain hath been partially withholden, yet we are blessed with a sufficient harvest: That He hath upholden us as a nation, and preserved our peace, liberty and independence: That He hath surrounded us with a rich profusion of blessings, both temporal and spiritual; and more especially, that He, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, hath enlightened the world with divine revelation, and is still permitting us to become partakers of that living fountain, which He hath opened for the redemption of His children.

"And to beseech Him that He would be pleased still to regard us in mercy: That He would bless the risen and the rising generation, smile upon the means of education, and advance the progress of science: That He would continue unto us seed-time and harvest, and crown the labours of honest industry and enterprize with success: That He would prosper our manufactures, and remove all embarrassments from our commerce: That He would be pleased to look in favour on our beloved country, and avert from her every evil: That He would bless our government, and all those who are called to administer it, inspiring them with wisdom, and endowing them with fortitude, that they may govern as becometh the rulers of a free people: That He would look with an eye of pity and compassion upon bleeding Europe, strike from the arm of ambition the sword that sheds the blood of innocence and fills the world with misery, and speak peace to the contending nations: That He would extend His tender regards to every corner of the earth, and save all men from those evils to which the frailty of their nature exposes them: That He would teach them the precepts of the Gospel, unite them in the bonds of love, fill their hearts with piety, forgive their manifold sins and transgressions, and finally receive them into another and a better country, even an Heavenly.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the People of this State, to abstain on that day from all unnecessary labour and unbecoming recreation; and that His Excellency the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation accordingly."

I DO therefore, pursuant to the above recited Resolutions, issue this Proclamation, to make known the same, that the good People of the State may conform thereto agreeably to the true intent and meaning thereof.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said State, at Providence, the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and nine, and of Independence the thirty-fourth.

L. S.

JAMES FENNER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.
Newport, July 4, 1809.

Foreign Articles.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

A PERSIAN NEWSPAPER, received by a respectable Arab Merchant, at present resident in Calcutta, communicates the details of the late conflict between the Persian and Russian armies, in Georgia; which, as relating to an event of which no authentic account had previously been received, will doubtless be perused by our readers with considerable interest. We give them pretty nearly in the terms of the original:—

"By the ship Rahimshaw, we have received an account of the victory lately obtained by the warriors of Iran over the armies of Russia. This event happened towards the latter end of the month of Ramazan, in the year 1223 of Hijjree, corresponding with the middle of Nov. 1808, of the Christian æra. The following are the particulars:—A large Russian force, well appointed and accoutred, and powerfully supported by a formidable artillery, having marched from Tefflees, for the purpose of reducing the fortress of Prwan; intelligence of their movements was communicated to Mahomed Houssain Khan, Kujjur of Cosveen, Begler Begee, the High in Dignity. Immediately on the receipt of this information, that chieftain assembled together such troops of the victorious army as he had in readiness, and proceeded by rapid marches to meet the Russians. As soon as the two armies came within sight of each other, the enemy opened a heavy fire from their artillery, which destroyed a portion of the Persian troops. Upon this, Mahomed Houssain Khan, the renowned for bravery, calling to mind the words of the proverb, (which may be translated—"The better part of valour is discretion")—had recourse to the warfare of flight. He thus inveigled the Russians to follow him, and directed his way towards the fortress of Aroomee, where the tents of his soldiers were intermixed with the dwellings of the inhabitants. The pursuit was kept up by the enemy with much eagerness and precipitation, until they came within range of the fortress, when the Persian artillery opened, and, at the first discharge, a vast number of the Russian soldiers were consumed in the fire of mortality. At the same moment, the victorious troops of Mahomed Houssain Khan rushed, with drawn scymitars, among the ranks of the enemy, and completed their discomfiture. In the conflict which ensued, about 7 or 8000 Russians fell a prey to the remorseless sword, many of their chieftains were made prisoners, and a great part of their guns, arms, and accoutrements, fell into the hands of the conquering Persians. The Russian Commander in Chief fled towards Tefflees.

"As soon as Mahomed Houssain Khan was completely assured of the defeat and flight of the enemy, he transmitted an account of this great victory to the *Prince of the World*, Abbas Mirza, who sits on the Throne of Royalty at Zebreez. At the same time, Mahomed Houssain Khan himself proceeded towards Tefflees, in pursuit of the Russians. When the intelligence reached the Prince Abbaz Mirza, he immediately forwarded a detail of the circumstances of the victory to the King, and taking the field in person, with a powerful army, also set out in the direction of Tefflees, with a fixed determination, in his valiant mind, to extirpate the Russian nation!

"Mahomed Kurreem Khan Afshaar, (a relation to the Prime Minister, Mirza Mahomed Shuffee,) received instructions from the King, to spread abroad the tidings of this joyful event. Three despatches upon the subject, were accordingly sent from Taheeran one to the Prince of the World, Ruler of Persia and Khokhalooya, of all the havens and shores and of the land of Lhar—another to Mahomed Nubee Khan, Lord of the Sea—and a third to the British Envoy.

"As, moreover, it was manifest, that, in this affair, the Russians had been the aggressors, it now occurred to the mind of the King, that they must have acted under the influence of the French Ambassador at present in attendance at the Court of Persia. The dust of vexation, therefore, settled in the skirts of the Royal Favour towards the French nation, and it became desirable in the eyes of the King, that the friendship subsisting with that people, should be dissolved. *He was inclined to dismiss the embassy:* and, according to one report, has *actually done so.* According to another, however, which is considered as the more authentic of the two, he has postponed the execution of his purpose, until the arrival of the English Envoy."

Desperate fighting between the Bavarians, and the Tyrolese.

(PRIVATE LETTER.)

"*Munich, August* 20.

"My present sojourn in the Capital enables me to acquaint you with the disasters which befel the Bavarian troops in their late incursion into the Tyrol. The invincible attachment of these mountaineers to their independence, joined to their abhorrence of the French, make them fight with a degree of enthusiastic bravery, which reminds us of the extraordinary efforts formerly made by the Swiss in support of their independence. You have read in the public papers, that the Duke of Dantzic had entered the Northern Tyrol, with about 30,000 men; whilst another column, less numerous, under Gen. Rusca, penetrated from Leinz on the eastern side, and a third from Italy by the way of Trent. As the Insurgents were totally abandoned by the Austrians on the 29th July; as the greatest want of harmony was reported to prevail amongst them; as they were said to be without artillery, leaders, and provisions, and their *cowardice already known*; as they had not hitherto the courage to support an attack made upon them with the bayonet, or to face our artillery, and never fired but from their lurking places it was universally supposed they would soon be reduced to unconditional submission; and the Bavarian government sent a military commission with the army, in order to judge the leaders of the insurrection. The first occurrences seemed to justify this opinion. The passes were weakly occupied, and some communes made a voluntary offer of submission, and even delivered up some arms, *but which were, for the most part, unfit for use.* It was soon, however, perceived that a very inconsiderable part of the inhabitants were willing to submit, whilst the rest fell back in a southerly direction, and fled with all their moveable effects to the summits of the mountains, which were inaccessible to our troops. Inspruck was in the mean time occupied, and our troops advanced to the right towards Landeck, and in another direction towards the Brennar. From this moment our disasters commenced, though the Brennar was occupied. The troops which seized this important position marched from thence on the 7th, under the command of the Duke of Dantzic in person against Sterzing, and were almost all crushed by huge pieces of rocks which were thrown down upon them, whilst those who escaped from the carnage were afterwards cut to pieces by the Tyrolese. The Saxons, amounting to 1600 men, formed the advanced guard. They were ordered to march with the greatest rapidity, and were advancing with uncommon intrepidity, when they discovered that the hills were occupied on every side by the enemy. Apprehensive that their retreat might be cut off, they commenced immediately a retrogode movement, when they were assailed with masses of rocks and trees, which were flung with such tremendous effect, that all, with the exception of 200, were sacrificed in less than 15 minutes. I have this account from an Officer, who was amongst the few who had the good fortune to escape, and they fled with such precipitation and dismay, that they left their artillery, amounting to eight pieces, behind them. A second, and a more prudent attempt was now made by the Bavarians, but it terminated with still greater carnage: and it was then determined to effect a retreat to Inspruck.—During the march, our troops were exposed to inconceivable hardships. The Tyrolese were transformed into men of another stamp; for, contrary to their usual mode of fighting, they rushed with irresistible fury upon our troops, under the most dreadful fire of grape-shot and musketry, which incessantly played upon them. The column which advanced towards Landeck was exposed to still greater havoc.

It no sooner entered the narrow pass near Pfunds, behind Landeck, when it was assailed by the insurgents. In an instant the road, in front and rear of the column, was completely blocked up by trees and rocks, which were precipitated down the sides of the mountains. The carnage which ensued was dreadful. Of the regiment Funker, which amounted a little before to two thousand men, only four hundred escaped; and three other regiments sustained a proportionate loss, only fifteen hundred were able to save themselves. The Tyrolese fought with incredible fury. They rushed upon the batteries, and flung themselves into the midst of the cavalry. Nothing could resist their impetuosity. During the retreat 100 of these mountaineers fell in with 50 hussars near Schwatz. They charged with such fury, that not a single horseman escaped. This column, in its retreat to Inspruck, lost almost all its artillery and ammunition. To that point the whole of the army directed their retreat; but even there they found the mountains seized by the insurgents who pursued, and those who affected, in the commencement, to submit. On the 12th and 13th, two most sanguinary battles were fought. The Bavarians wished to dislodge the Tyrolese from the heights, and tho' they renewed the attack seven times, they were each time repulsed with the greatest slaughter.

The insurgents afterwards broke, though armed only with hunting pieces, unprovided with bayonets, into the thickest ranks of our troops; and would, in all probability, have killed or taken our whole army had they succeeded in destroying the bridge over the Inn Hall. As this project failed the Bavarians were able, during the 14th and 15th, to continue their retreat to Worzel, behind Raltenberg. There they took up a position for some time; and had afterwards the good fortune to reach Kufstein and Salzburg. In the battle of the 13th, near Inspruck, the Tyrolese lost 1000 men, and the French and Bavarians 5000 in killed, besides wounded and prisoners.

"The principal leader of the insurgents is a man of the name of Parfeyer. When summoned by the Duke of Dantzic to deliver up his arms before the 10th of August, he wrote him back an answer, desiring him to send two of his aids-de-camp, who should decide—whether the Duke, in the year 1795, when he was only General Lefebvre, at the head of such a force as he (Parfeyer) commanded, would have obeyed a similar summons. The insurgents are estimated at 80,000 men, a number which appears incredible: but several officers who have been present at the late occurrences, have assured me that an army of 60,000 is scarcely sufficient to obtain possession of the country; and that even a force of that magnitude would be incompetent, unless the severest measures were adopted:—such as setting fire to the houses, driving away the cattle, occupyying the sides of the mountains, and forcing the inhabitants to the tops of their Alps, where they must either surrender or perish by hunger. Should the war break out again, our own frontiers will probably be exposed to the greatest devastation; and we may expect to see retaliated upon ourselves a part of the calamities we intend for the Tyrolese."

The Madrid Gazette contains various decrees by the Usurper. One of these suppresses all the Monastic Orders in Spain, assigning only a small pension for life, to the individuals composing them. The Archbishops and Bishops are also put on the pension list, and their property and revenues are sequestered for the use of the State. Another decree annuls all titles of Nobility *not conferred or confirmed by the Usurper.*

The French General in Saragossa has issued a decree, ordering half the crops of wheat, barley, and straw, to be sent into the French magazines, under pain of a general pillage. All the villages containing 500 inhabitants are to contribute upon this occasion the sum of 1000 dollars in specie; and those which exceed that number, more in proportion.

A new crater opened at Mount Vesuvius on the 4th of September, and was burning on the 9th. The lava took its direction towards the Dolla Torre, which was formerly destroyed by an eruption. Nothing is to be feared unless the torrent of fire should change its course.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 10.

WEST-INDIA TRADE.

LETTERS from St. Bartholomews, by the Minerva, of the 14th October, mention that they have received a British proclamation, opening the ports of the British Islands to neutrals, and encouraging the importation, through neutrals, of provisions, &c.—in consequence of which flour and other articles were rising at St. Barts, where a number of British vessels had arrived.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 13.

The National Intelligencer informs us, that at the sailing of the Wasp, no material alteration had taken place in the relations between this country and France: in other words, that the tyrant still pertinaciously adheres to his refusal to make restitution of one cent of the property of which he has plundered us: that he still treats with haughty contempt our demands of satisfaction for the American vessels plundered, burnt, and sunk by him, as though we had been in a state of declared warfare; that he persists in his refusal to open the gates of his prisons to our suffering fellow citizens whom he has seized and thrown into dungeons like prisoners of war, or rather like malefactors; that he still refuses to relax those blockading decrees by which, without provocation, he violated at once our neutral rights as recognised by the universal law of nations, and the most solemn stipulations of treaty, decrees which, in their execution, amount to actual warfare against us, and which in their consequences have caused the issuing of the British orders in council. The decrees, and the orders occasioned by them have for two years nearly annihilated the commerce of America, and brought the most unexampled distress upon the nation; and now, after repeated embassies and special missions, all the satisfaction we can obtain is, to be told that "*no material alteration has taken place in the relations between this country and France*" Upon such a piece of information, received after such a period of uninterrupted demands of justice, it might well be expected that the indignation of the country would be roused to a pitch dangerous to the French cause. Accordingly we find Bonaparte's Aurora of this morning labouring to divert the public attention from the subject by the grossest misrepresentations and by the accustomed empty declamation against Great-Britain. After a deal of vociferation about the attack upon the Chesapeake, for which atonement has long since been tendered, and other things equally inapplicable to the present state of affairs, the editor of Napoleon exclaims: "It is time for the government of the U. S. to take its ground with" [not France, who utterly refuses even an apology, but] "England.—We make a sorry appearance in the company of other nations," &c. &c.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.

From Tonningen.—The Ship Orion, Capt. M'Millen, arrived at this port last evening in 36 days from Tonningen. We have not been favored with any papers by this arrival;—and the following is all the verbal intelligence received:—

It was reported at Tonningen, that Bonaparte was still at Vienna, struggling under very severe indisposition.

It was believed that hostilities between the Austrian and French armies would soon recommence with great vigor, as both were making the most powerful preparations for a renewal of the war.

It was the general expectation that most, if not all, of the German powers would declare in favor of Austria.

This is the extent of our verbal news.—But such expectations and such rumors have been so often set afloat, that the public can no longer place confidence in any information, so loose and indefinite. Should the Austrians renew the war with that spirit of bravery and patrotism which gave them so distinguished a victory at Aspern, and should all the German powers rise at the same moment, and attack the French in the rear, we have no doubt that Bonaparte would meet a signal overthrow, and that the whole of that unhappy portion of Europe would regain its independence. But the great difficulty is, to awake that proud spirit, and to prompt that simultaneous and general effort. Believing that most of those powers are satisfied with their chains, the friends of independence and freedom have little to hope from a renewal of the contest.

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Colley, of the ship Jane, belonging to Norfolk, dated

GOTTENBURG, AUGUST 28.

"On Saturday morning 19th inst. at 8 o'clock I was lying too about 3 miles from the Wingn beacon for a pilot, when I discovered a small boat coming towards me under Swedish colours, which I took for a pilot; when she got along side, she proved to be a Danish privateer with fourteen armed men. They took possession of us and made the best of their way to Alburg, in Jutland: the wind being ahead, at 9 P. M. we got under the island of Lacsor when she sent the privateer's boat on shore with the log book and three men. We were then in 5 fathoms water, just going to let go the anchor, when myself and crew rose and took the ship from them. The contest was severe and bloody for about 5 minutes. We killed two men and hove them overboard, wounded 4 severely and 3 slightly, out of the eleven.—I received six wounds—two in my head, two in my left arm, one in my right arm, and one in my right leg—three of them very bad.—Three of my men are dangerously wounded and two slightly. We then made the best of our way for this place and got in early on the next morning. The attack was made by us without a weapon of any kind—the enemy had each a sword and pistol."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, NOV. 11.

FRENCH PIRACY!!

Yesterday, arrived in this port, ship Laconia, Walker, 35 days from Liverpool. Passengers, Capt. Nichols of the ship Henrietta of Boston, and Capt. Bunker of the ship Resolution of New-York. Capt. Walker was captured 12th October, lat. 48 degrees 40 min. long. 20. eight days out from Liverpool, by Le Decide, French privateer, Capt. Briollet, ten days out from Bourdeaux. Capt. Walker was released by the privateer upon giving a ransom of NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS in bills of Exchange upon his owners in the United States; they took from the Laconia the mate, Samuel Pray, and two seamen, Joseph W. Weld and Enoch Haslet by their own consent, to be holden as hostages for the payment of the bills.

The Henrietta of Boston, Capt. Nichols, with a cargo of iron, hard-ware, and dry goods, bound from Liverpool to New-York was captured within sight of the Laconia by the same privateer, and ordered for France.—The captors declared the ship good prize, after examining her papers, which they sealed up and retained. They would not allow Capt. Nichols nor his mate to remain on board their own ship.

The Resolution, Capt. W. Bunker, bound from London to New-York in ballast, was captured two days before, by the same privateer. After taking out the crew of the Resolution, with her sea-stores and some of her furniture, they attempted to sink and afterwards set fire to her. The Captain of the privateer informed Capt. Bunker, that orders had been lately received at all the ports from the Empire, to take or destroy all vessels bound to or from any of the ports of his enemies agreeable to the strictest construction of the Milan decree. The Resolution was the first ship captured by the privateer after leaving port. Two Passengers in the Henrietta and four of her seamen are on board the Laconia.

The following is a translation of the receipt given by the captor, of Capt. Nichols:—

"I the undersigned, captain of the privateer Le Decide of Bordeaux, fitted out by M. Balgurie junior, certify, that I have captured this day, the ship Henrietta, of Boston, Capt. John Nichols, in virtue of the laws of my government, finding the said ship in contravention of the imperial decree of 17th December, 1807. Done at sea, on board the Privateer Le Decide, 12th October, 1809.

"BRIOLLET."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 15.

A Lisbon paper, received at Baltimore, contains the following letter from a British Officer, dated

"*Badajoz, Sept.* 19, 1809.

"The H. Q. of the British army are in this city.—My regiment is encamped about two leagues distant with the 4th division of the army, the 5th division is on our left at Campo Major, the rest extend towards Madrid. The army will certainly remain in its present position for three weeks, unless unforeseen circumstances influence the commander of the forces. My opinion is that we shall defend Portugal by advancing again into Spain. If we cannot fight the French in the Peninsula with Spain and Portugal at our back, we certainly cannot do it with Portugal only, in the present distracted state of that kingdom. The British army at this moment is in a more efficient state than it has been at any period on this part of the continent. By remaining a short time here it will be still more so by the junction of many small detachments, from almost every town in Portugal. The most experienced officers of the army are of opinion that we are able to beat the collected forces of the French in the Peninsula whenever we meet them: That the disparity of numbers may not permit our profiting by the victory it cannot be contested; but that the fate of the whole Peninsula depends on the events in Germany, while the French have an army on this side the Pyrennees; but if we succeed in driving them to their own frontier, and rousing the dormant kingdom of Portugal into activity, these countries may still be free and independent forever, in spite

Foreign Articles.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

A PERSIAN NEWSPAPER, received by a reſpectable Arab Merchant, at preſent reſident in Calcutta, communicates the details of the late conflict between the Perſian and Ruſſian armies, in Georgia; which, as relating to an event of which no authentic account had previouſly been received, will doubtleſs be peruſed by our readers with conſiderable intereſt. We give them pretty nearly in the terms of the original:—

"By the ſhip Rahimſnaw, we have received an account of the victory lately obtained by the warriors of Iran over the armies of Ruſſia. This event happened towards the latter end of the month of Ramazan, in the year 1223 of Hijjree, correſponding with the middle of Nov. 1808, of the Chriſtian æra. The following are the particulars:—A large Ruſſian force, well appointed and accoutred, and powerfully ſupported by a formidable artillery, having marched from Teffleez, for the purpoſe of reducing the fortreſs of Prwan; intelligence of their movements was communicated to Mahomed Houſſain Khan, Kujjur of Coſveen, Begler Begee, the High in Dignity. Immediately on the receipt of this information, that chieftain aſſembled together ſuch troops of the victorious army as he had in readineſs, and proceeded by rapid marches to meet the Ruſſians. As ſoon as the two armies came within ſight of each other, the enemy opened a heavy fire from their artillery, which deſtroyed a portion of the Perſian troops. Upon this, Mahomed Houſſain Khan, the renowned for bravery, calling to mind the words of the proverb, (which may be tranſlated—"The better part of valour is diſcretion")—had recourſe to the warfare of flight. He thus inveigled the Ruſſians to follow him, and directed his way towards the fortreſs of Aroomee, where the tents of his ſoldiers were intermixed with the dwellings of the inhabitants. The purſuit was kept up by the enemy with much eagerneſs and precipitation, until they came within range of the fortreſs, when the Perſian artillery opened, and, at the firſt diſcharge, a vaſt number of the Ruſſian ſoldiers were conſumed in the fire of mortality. At the ſame moment, the victorious troops of Mahomed Houſſain Khan ruſhed, with drawn ſcymitars, among the ranks of the enemy, and completed their diſcomfiture. In the conflict which enſued, about 7 or 8000 Ruſſians fell a prey to the remorſeleſs ſword, many of their chieftains were made priſoners, and a great part of their guns, arms, and accoutrements, fell into the hands of the conquering Perſians. The Ruſſian Commander in Chief fled towards Teffleez.

"As ſoon as Mahomed Houſſain Khan was completely aſſured of the defeat and flight of the enemy, he tranſmitted an account of this great victory to the *Prince of the World*, Abbas Mirza, who ſits on the Throne of Royalty at Zabreez. At the ſame time, Mahomed Houſſain Khan himſelf proceeded towards Teffleez, in purſuit of the Ruſſians. When the intelligence reached the Prince Abbaz Mirza, he immediately forwarded a detail of the circumſtances of the victory to the King, and taking the field in perſon, with a powerful army, alſo ſet out in the direction of Teffleez, with a fixed determination, in his valiant mind, to extirpate the Ruſſian nation!

"Mahomed Kurreem Khan Afſhaar, (a relation to the Prime Miniſter, Mirza Mahomed Shuffee,) received inſtructions from the King, to ſpread abroad the tidings of this joyful event. Three deſpatches upon the ſubject, were accordingly ſent from Taheeran one to the Prince of the World, Ruler of Perſia and Khokhaloova, of all the havens and ſhores and of the land of Lhar—another to Mahomed Nubee Khan, Lord of the Sea—and a third to the Britiſh Envoy.

"As, moreover, it was manifeſt, that, in this affair, the Ruſſians had been the aggreſſors, it now occurred to the mind of the King, that they muſt have acted under the influence of the French Ambaſſador at preſent in attendance at the Court of Perſia. The duſt of vexation, therefore, ſettled in the ſkirts of the Royal Favour towards the French nation and it became deſirable in the eyes of the King, that the friendſhip ſubſiſting with that people, ſhould be diſſolved. *He was inclined to diſmiſs the embaſſy:* and, according to one report, has *actually done ſo.* According to another, however, which is conſidered as the more authentic of the two, he has poſtponed the execution of his purpoſe, until the arrival of the Engliſh Envoy."

Deſperate fighting between the Bavarians, and the Tyroleſe.

(PRIVATE LETTER.)

"*Munich, Auguſt* 20.

"My preſent ſojourn in the Capital enables me to acquaint you with the diſaſters which befel the Bavarian troops in their late incurſion into the Tyrol. The invincible attachment of theſe mountaineers to their independence, joined to their abhorrence of the French, make them fight with a degree of enthuſiaſtic bravery, which reminds us of the extraordinary efforts formerly made by the Swiſs in ſupport of their independence. You have read in the public papers, that the Duke of Dantzic had entered the Northern Tyrol, with about 30,000 men; whilſt another column, leſs numerous, under Gen. Ruſca, penetrated from Leinz on the eaſtern ſide, and a third from Italy by the way of Trent. As the Inſurgents were totally abandoned by the Auſtrians on the 20th July; as the greateſt want of harmony was reported to prevail amongſt them; as they were ſaid to be without artillery, leaders, and proviſions, and their *cowardice already known*; as they had not hitherto the courage to ſupport an attack made upon them with the bayonet, or to face our artillery, and never fired but from their lurking places—it was univerſally ſuppoſed they would ſoon be reduced to unconditional ſubmiſſion; and the Bavarian government ſent a military commiſſion with the army, in order to judge the leaders of the inſurrection. The firſt occurrences ſeemed to juſtify this opinion. The paſſes were weakly occupied, and ſome communes made a voluntary offer of ſubmiſſion, and even delivered up ſome arms, *but which were, for the moſt part, unfit for uſe.* It was ſoon, however, perceived that a very inconſiderable part of the inhabitants were willing to ſubmit, whilſt the reſt fell back in a ſouthern direction, and fled with all their moveable effects to the ſummits of the mountains, which were inacceſſible to our troops. Inſpruck was in the mean time occupied, and our troops advanced to the right towards Landeck, and in another direction towards the Brennar. From this moment our diſaſters commenced, though the Brennar was occupied. The troops which ſeized this important poſition marched from thence on the 7th, under the command of the Duke of Dantzic in perſon againſt Sterzing, and were almoſt all cruſhed by huge pieces of rocks which were thrown down upon them, whilſt thoſe who eſcaped from the carnage were afterwards cut to pieces by the Tyroleſe. The Saxons, amounting to 1600 men, formed the advanced guard. They were ordered to march with the greateſt rapidity, and were advancing with uncommon intrepidity, when they diſcovered that the hills were occupied on every ſide by the enemy. Apprehenſive that their retreat might be cut off, they commenced immediately a retrogade movement, when they were aſſailed with maſſes of rocks and trees, which were flung with ſuch tremendous effect, that all, with the exception of 200, were ſacrificed in leſs than 15 minutes. I have this account from an Officer, who was amongſt the few who had the good fortune to eſcape, and they fled with ſuch precipitation and diſmay, that they left their artillery, amounting to eight pieces, behind them. A ſecond, and a more prudent attempt was now made by the Bavarians, but it terminated with ſtill greater carnage: and it was then determined to effect a retreat to Inſpruck.—During the march, our troops were expoſed to inconceivable hardſhips. The Tyroleſe were transformed into men of another ſtamp; for, contrary to their uſual mode of fighting, they ruſhed with irreſiſtible fury upon our troops, under the moſt dreadful fire of grape-ſhot and muſketry, which inceſſantly played upon them. The column which advanced towards Landeck was expoſed to ſtill greater havoc.

It no ſooner entered the narrow paſs near Pfunds, behind Landeck, when it was aſſailed by the inſurgents. In an inſtant the road, in front and rear of the column, was completely blocked up by trees and rocks, which were precipitated down the ſides of the mountains. The carnage which enſued was dreadful. Of the regiment Funker, which amounted a little before to two thouſand men, only four hundred eſcaped; and three other regiments ſuſtained a proportionate loſs, only fifteen hundred were able to ſave themſelves. The Tyroleſe fought with incredible fury. They ruſhed upon the batteries, and flung themſelves into the midſt of the cavalry. Nothing could reſiſt their impetuoſity. During the retreat 100 of theſe mountaineers fell in with 50 huſſars near Schwatz. They charged with ſuch fury, that not a ſingle horſeman eſcaped. This column, in its retreat to Inſpruck, loſt almoſt all its artillery and ammunition. To that point the whole of the army directed their retreat; but even there they found the mountains ſeized by the inſurgents who purſued, and theſe who affected, in the commencement, to ſubmit. On the 12th and 13th, two moſt ſanguinary battles were fought. The Bavarians wiſhed to diſlodge the Tyroleſe from the heights, and tho' they renewed the attack ſeven times, they were each time repulſed with the greateſt ſlaughter.

The inſurgents afterwards broke, though armed only with hunting pieces, unprovided with bayonets, into the thickeſt ranks of our troops; and would, in all probability, have killed or taken our whole army had they ſucceeded in deſtroying the bridge over the Inn Hall. As this project failed the Bavarians were able, during the 14th and 15th, to continue their retreat to Worzel, behind Ralteberg. There they took up a poſition for ſome time; and had afterwards the good fortune to reach Kuſſtein and Saltzburg. In the battle of the 13th, near Inſpruck, the Tyroleſe loſt 1000 men, and the French and Bavarians 5000 in killed, beſides wounded and priſoners.

"The principal leader of the inſurgents is a man of the name of Parfeyer. When ſummoned by the Duke of Dantzic to deliver up his arms before the 10th of Auguſt, he wrote him back an anſwer, deſiring him to ſend two of his aids-de-camp, who ſhould decide—whether the Duke, in the year 1795, when he was only General Lefebvre, at the head of ſuch a force as he (Parfeyer) commanded, would have obeyed a ſimilar ſummons. The inſurgents are eſtimated at 80,000 men, a number which appears incredible: but ſeveral officers who have been preſent at the late occurrences, have aſſured me that an army of 60 000 is ſcarcely ſufficient to obtain poſſeſſion of the country; and that even a force of that magnitude would be incompetent, unleſs the ſevereſt meaſures were adopted:—ſuch as ſetting fire to the houſes driving away the cattle, occupyying the ſides of the mountains, and forcing the inhabitants to the tops of their Alps, where they muſt either ſurrender or periſh by hunger. Should the war break out again, our own frontiers will probably be expoſed to the greateſt deſolation; and we may expect to ſee retaliated upon ourſelves a part of the calamities we intend for the Tyroleſe."

The Madrid Gazette contains various decrees by the Uſurper. One of theſe ſuppreſſes all the Monaſtic Orders in Spain, aſſigning only a ſmall penſion for life, to the individuals compoſing them. The Archbiſhops and Biſhops are alſo put on the penſion liſt, and their property and revenues are ſequeſtered for the uſe of the State. Another decree annuls all titles of Nobility *not conferred or confirmed by the Uſurper.*

The French General in Saragoſſa has iſſued a decree, ordering half the crops of wheat, barley, and ſtraw, to be ſent into the French magazines, under pain of a general pillage. All the villages containing 500 inhabitants are to contribute upon this occaſion the ſum of 1000 dollars in ſpecie; and thoſe which exceed that number, more in proportion.

A new crater opened at Mount Veſuvius on the 4th of September, and was burning on the 9th. The lava took its direction towards the Dolla Torre, which was formerly deſtroyed by an eruption. Nothing is to be feared unleſs the torrent of fire ſhould change its courſe.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 10.

WEST-INDIA TRADE.

LETTERS from St. Bartholomews, by the Minerva, of the 14th October, mention that they have received a Britiſh proclamation, opening the ports of the Britiſh Iſlands to neutrals, and encouraging the importation, through neutrals, of proviſions, &c.—in conſequence of which flour and other articles were riſing at St. Barts, where a number of Britiſh veſſels had arrived.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 13.

The National Intelligencer informs us, that at the ſailing of the Waſp, no material alteration had taken place in the relations between this country and France: in other words, that the tyrant ſtill pertinaciouſly adheres to his refuſal to make reſtitution of one cent of the property of which he has plundered us: that he ſtill treats with haughty contempt our demands of ſatisfaction for the American veſſels plundered, burnt, and ſunk by him, as though we had been in a ſtate of declared warfare; that he perſiſts in his refuſal to open the gates of his priſons to our ſuffering fellow citizens whom he has ſeized and thrown into dungeons like priſoners of war, or rather like malefactors; that he ſtill refuſes to relax thoſe blockading decrees by which, without provocation, he violated at once our neutral rights as recogniſed by the univerſal law of nations, and the moſt ſolemn ſtipulations of treaty, decrees which, in their execution, amount to actual warfare againſt us, and which in their conſequences have cauſed the iſſuing of the Britiſh orders in council. The decrees, and the orders occaſioned by them have for two years nearly annihilated the commerce of America, and brought the moſt unexampled diſtreſs upon the nation; and now, after repeated embaſſies and ſpecial miſſions, all the ſatisfaction we can obtain is, to be told that "*no material alteration has taken place in the relations between this country and France.*" Upon ſuch a piece of information, received after ſuch a period of uninterrupted demands of juſtice, it might well be expected that the indignation of the country would be roufed to a pitch dangerous to the French cauſe. Accordingly we find Bonaparte's Aurora of this morning labouring to divert the public attention from the ſubject by the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations and by the accuſtomed empty declamation againſt Great-Britain. After a deal of vociferation about the attack upon the Cheſapeake, for which atonement has long ſince been tendered, and other things equally inapplicable to the preſent ſtate of affairs, the editor of Napoleon exclaims: "It is time for the government of the U. S. to take its ground with" [not France, who utterly refuſes even an apology, but] "England.—We make a ſorry appearance in the company of other nations," &c. &c.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.

From Tonningen.—The Ship Orion, Capt. M'Millen, arrived at this port laſt evening in 36 days from Tonningen. We have not been favored with any papers by this arrival;—and the following is all the verbal intelligence received:—

It was reported at Tonningen, that Bonaparte was ſtill at Vienna, ſtruggling under very ſevere indiſpoſition.

It was believed that hoſtilities between the Auſtrian and French armies would ſoon recommence with great vigor, as both were making the moſt powerful preparations for a renewal of the war.

It was the general expectation that moſt, if not all, of the German powers would declare in favor of Auſtria.

This is the extent of our verbal news.—But ſuch expectations and ſuch rumors have been ſo often ſet afloat, that the public can no longer place confidence in any information, ſo looſe and indefinite. Should the Auſtrians renew the war with that ſpirit of bravery and patriotiſm which gave them ſo ſplendid a victory at Aſpern, and ſhould all the German powers riſe at the ſame moment, and attack the French in the rear, we have no doubt that Bonaparte would meet a ſignal overthrow, and that the whole of that unhappy portion of Europe would regain its independence. But the great difficulty is, to awake that proud ſpirit, and to prompt that ſimultaneous and general effort. Believing that moſt of thoſe powers are ſatisfied with their chains, the friends of independence and freedom have little to hope from a renewal of the conteſt.

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Colley, of the ſhip Jane, belonging to Norfolk, dated

GOTTENBURG, AUGUST 28.

"On Saturday morning 19th inſt. at 8 o'clock I was lying too about 3 miles from the Wingn beacon for a pilot, when I diſcovered a ſmall boat coming towards me under Swediſh colours, which I took for a pilot; when ſhe got along ſide, ſhe proved to be a Daniſh privateer with fourteen armed men. They took poſſeſſion of us and made the beſt of their way to Alburg, in Jutland: the wind being ahead, at 9 P. M. we got under the iſland of Laeſſor when ſhe ſent the privateer's boat on ſhore with the log book and three men. We were then in 5 fathoms water, juſt going to let go the anchor, when myſelf and crew roſe and took the ſhip from them. The conteſt was ſevere and bloody for about 5 minutes. We killed two men and hove them overboard, wounded 4 ſeverely and 3 ſlightly, out of the eleven.—I received ſix wounds—two in my head, two in my left arm, one in my right arm, and one in my right leg—three of them very bad.—Three of my men are dangerouſly wounded and two ſlightly. We then made the beſt of our way for this place and got in early on the next morning. The attack was made by us without a weapon of any kind—the enemy had each a ſword and piſtol."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, NOV. 11.

FRENCH PIRACY!!

Yeſterday, arrived in this port, ſhip Laconia, Walker, 35 days from Liverpool. Paſſengers, Capt. Nichols of the ſhip Henrietta of Boſton, and Capt. Bunker of the ſhip Reſolution of New-York. Capt. Walker was captured 12th October, lat. 48 degrees 40 min. long. 20. eight days out from Liverpool, by Le Decide, French privateer, Capt. Briollet, ten days out from Bourdeaux. Capt. Walker was releaſed by the privateer upon giving a ranſom of NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS in bills of Exchange upon his owners in the United States; they took from the Laconia the mate, Samuel Pray, and two ſeamen, Joſeph W. Weld and Enoch Heſſet by their own conſent, to be holden as hoſtages for the payment of the bills.

The Henrietta of Boſton, Capt. Nichols, with a cargo of iron, hard-ware, and dry goods, bound from Liverpool to New-York was captured within ſight of the Laconia by the ſame privateer, and ordered for France.—The captors declared the ſhip good prize, after examining her papers, which they ſealed up and retained. They would not allow Capt. Nichols nor his mate to remain on board their own ſhip.

The Reſolution, Capt. W. Bunker, bound from London to New-York in ballaſt, was captured two days before, by the ſame privateer. After taking out the crew of the Reſolution, with her ſea ſtores and ſome of her furniture, they attempted to ſink and afterwards ſet fire to her. The Captain of the privateer informed Capt. Bunker, that orders had been lately received at all the ports from the Empire, to take or deſtroy all veſſels bound to or from any of the ports of his enemies agreeable to the ſtricteſt conſtruction of the Milan decree. The Reſolution was the firſt ſhip captured by the privateer after leaving port. Two Paſſengers in the Henrietta and four of her ſeamen are on board the Laconia.

The following is a tranſlation of the receipt given by the captor, of Capt. Nichols:—

"I the underſigned, captain of the privateer Le Decide of Bordeaux, fitted out by "M. Balgurie junior, certify, that I have "captured this day, the ſhip Henrietta, of "Boſton, Capt. John Nichols, in virtue of "the laws of my government, finding the "ſaid ſhip in contravention of the imperial "decree of 17th December, 1807. Done at "ſea, on board the Privateer Le Decide, "12th October, 1809.

"BRIOLLET."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 15.

A Liſbon paper, received at Baltimore, contains the following letter from a Britiſh Officer, dated

"*Badajoz Sept.* 19. 1809.

"The H. Q. of the Britiſh army are in this city.—My regiment is encamped about two leagues diſtant with the 4th diviſion of the army, the 5th diviſion is on our left at Campo Major, the reſt extend towards Madrid. The army will certainly remain in its preſent poſition for three weeks, unleſs unforeſeen circumſtances influence the commander of the forces. My opinion is that we ſhall defend Portugal by advancing again into Spain. If we cannot fight the French in the Peninſula with Spain and Portugal at our back, we certainly cannot do it with Portugal only, in the preſent diſtracted ſtate of that kingdom. The Britiſh army at this moment is in a more efficient ſtate than it has been at any period on this part of the continent. By remaining a ſhort time here it will be ſtill more ſo by the junction of many ſmall detachments, from almoſt every town in Portugal. The moſt experienced officers of the army are of opinion that we are able to beat the collected forces of the French in the Peninſula whenever we meet them: That the diſparity of numbers may not permit our profiting by the victory it cannot be conteſted; but that the fate of the whole Peninſula depends on the events in Germany, while the French have an army on this ſide the Pyrennees; but if we ſucceed in driving them to their own frontier, and rouſing the dormant kingdom of Portugal into activity, there [illegible] free and independent [illegible]

of the Emperor of the French, the conqueror of all the reſt of the continent of Europe.—Lord Wellington, or his noble brother, are not men of deſpondent character—they are not likely to forſake Spain becauſe in one importance their juſt expectation was not anſwered. It is evident there ſtill exiſts in the government and in the people of Spain a zeal for independence—Becauſe the Britiſh arms proved their ſuperiority and the army of Spain was unhurt at Talavera, is there any cauſe for deſpondence? In my humble opinion the leſſon is turned to great profit and I look now with as much hopes to ſee Madrid as I did when I left Liſbon.—Many Spaniſh regiments have been decimated and the cowards ſhot in view of the Britiſh ſoldiers."

MORE FRENCH ACCOMMODATION.

We yeſterday received the following particulars, from Capt. William Hathaway, Maſter of the ſhip Belvidere, which has arrived at New-Bedford, from London.—"On the 25 h October 1809. in lat. about 43, long. 46 W. at 10 P. M. after a chace of 16 hours, the ſhip Belvidere, of Boſton, from London for New-Bedford, was taken poſſeſſion of by a French ſchooner privateer, called the Lis, of Rochelle. Louis Flagelle, owner and ſupercargo. Beſides a number of others, they fired two ſhots at the ſhip that went between the maſts, a little above the hull, *after we had hove too*, and they within hail.—They detained us until the 26th, when at 4, P. M. they diſmiſſed us; in the mean time they robbed us of two barrels pork, half the beef we had on board, one barrel of bread, half our potatoes, all our cheeſe, four caſks of water, moſt of our porter, all our live ſtock, a quantity of new ſail cloth, old canvas, ſail twine, needles, one barrel of tar, the ſhip's camboofe—(leaving a poor one in exchange;) the ſtern boat, oars, and tackle; the hanging compaſs and cabin compaſs, a kedge anchor, top-gallant-maſt, carpenter's tools, and ſeveral ſmall articles, ſuch as hooks, thimbles, marline-ſpikes, ſpunyarn, mats, points, robins, &c. They took all the letters on board the privateer, opened them, and delivered them up again."

To encourage plunder and treachery in Vienna, Bonaparte, by his worthy agent Berthier, has offered a quarter part of any ſecreted property confiſcated, to the *informer*.—This is only adopting on land, his iniquity on the ſeas.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1809.

It is aſtoniſhing with what audacious effrontery the hirelings of France continue to aſſert that the diſpoſition of Bonaparte towards this country, is friendly and conciliatory, and that we are juſt upon the eve of an adjuſtment, by which all our injuries will be redreſſed. It is but a few days ſince Napoleon's principal paper in this country, the Aurora, (which boldly lays claim to infallibility, particularly in regard to intelligence from France,) told us that the negotiations between Gen. Armſtrong and M. Hauterieve had gone ſo far as the *ſignature of a convention* which had been, "deſpatched *in the laſt week in Auguſt*" [very circumſtancial] "to Auſtria, according to agreement, and was expected early in September."—He then proceeds, with all the gravity imaginable, to ſtate in detail what are the proviſions of that convention in the following words:

"The ports of France to be open to the ſhips of the United States laden with the produce of the countries ſubject to the laws and authority of the United States; but no American veſſel to import into France the productions of the colony of any other nation; nor the manufactures or products of any other country than the United States; veſſels contravening ſuch arrangements to be ſubject to the ſame penalties that French ſhips are ſubject on contravening the laws of France, to be decided in the courts eſtabliſhed by the commercial code book IV. title II. Through the ſame medium we are told that ſubjects of claims are to become matters of negociation, under a regulation defined, the term of which was not then fixed; but of which we ſhall probably learn particulars by the Waſp."

The Waſp has ſince arrived, and what are the particulars learnt by her? Why, that nothing at all had been done, and that nothing could be done. So hopeleſs was the proſpect of obtaining any thing in the nature of juſtice, that Armſtrong had not thought it worth while even to correſpond with the court of the Tyrant, on the ſubject of the inſtructions ſent out by the Waſp.

The Boſton Chronicle, as true to its employer as the Aurora itſelf, a few days ſince, announced an approaching accommodation with France in the following language:

"We recogniſe with pleaſure the dawning proſpect of an amicable arrangement of our affairs with France. If the great buſineſs of the continent continues to progreſs, of which it is hardly poſſible to doubt, we ſhall in a few years experience the happy effects reſulting from a friendly underſtanding with France, &c. &c."

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

We have (ſays the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal) readily adhered to the opinion that the exiſting diſputes between the United States and England would not eventuate in war. The opinion has been founded upon the knowledge poſſeſſed by every one that the two nations have a mutual intereſt in Peace, and upon the idea that both governments have ſuch a perfect conſciouſneſs of that intereſt as will induce them to agree upon ſome terms of accommodation, at however late a ſtage of negociation, rather than reſort to arms. As to France, we have inclined to think that we muſt have war with that power ever ſince its ruler undertook to dictate to us what courſe we ſhould purſue with reſpect to England? But we ſhould be happy to find that we had miſcalculated in this inſtance. Peace with both nations is extremely deſirable. Yet we have had no faith in the negociations which were ſaid to have been reſumed at Paris. We have much confidence, however, in thoſe which have lately been inſtituted at Waſhington. It is our opinion that the Preſident is ſincerely deſirous of an honorable accommodation with England, and we have ſome reaſons for that opinion which are perhaps peculiar to ourſelves. It is known to us, indeed, that a moſt diſaſtrous influence has been attempted to be exerciſed upon the Preſident, to produce a rupture of the negociation, but it is known to us, alſo, that in ſome very important points, that influence has been repelled with becoming independence and dignity. A treaty is not to be immediately expected. So far as we poſſeſs information upon the ſubject, and candidly confeſs that our information, as indeed every one muſt know from the nature of the caſe, is extremely imperfect and inconcluſive, we are ſatisfied that ſome of the introductory propoſitions of Mr. Jackſon have been acceded to by our adminiſtation with perfect frankneſs and candour; that to meet ſome of his more important propoſals would involve the exerciſe of powers not conſtitutionally veſted in the Preſident; that it is not probable that the Preſident will recommend to Congreſs the adoption of the meaſures inſiſted on by the Britiſh government, nor is it probable that Congreſs will adopt them without ſuch a recommendation; but that a middle courſe will be propoſed by our government which will require a new communication with that of Great-Britain. This proſpect may be thought to be upon the whole a bad one, but we ſtill have ſtrong hopes of an ultimate accommodation.

VERMONT BANKS.

The Vermont Reporter ſays—"It is ſtated, on an inveſtigation of the officers of the Vermont Bank, it was found, that in September laſt there had been put in circulation upwards of 760,000 dollars, and that more than 404 000 dollars now remained unredeemed!—A bill has been brought into the legiſlature, to collect debts due the bank in a very ſummary way, by iſſuing extents againſt the delinquent's perſon and property, in three days after the notes become due!—It is alſo ſaid, the legiſlature have it in contemplation to create funds for the bank, by a land tax of 3 cents per acre, to be paid in ſpecie or Vermont bills. We are likewiſe informed, that Meſſrs. Chapin and Campbell, Directors and Campbell, the Caſhier of the Weſtminſter branch have been removed."

In 1808, the revenue of England, was ſufficient to meet all the exigencies of its government, and to diſcharge 6 311,626 pounds ſterling of the national debt, which is equal to 1-77th part of the whole debt then exiſting: in 1809, it is computed that a further redemption of 10 524,000 pounds will be made, equal to about 1-50th part.

The only Baltimore paper which notices the late report of Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte having been created a Dutcheſs, &c. treats it as an article of levity.

Southern papers ſtate, that the Preſident is in poſſeſſion of very late deſpatches both from France and England; and is aſſured, that his Non Intercourſe ſcheme is as inefficacious to effect the repeal or even relaxation of the Decrees and Orders as the Embargo was.

Capt. Siſſon, in ſhip Chatham, arrived at Charleſton, from Liverpool, was boarded Sept. 17, lat. 44 long. 21, from the Britiſh deſpatch brig Virginia, from India, bound to England; and received an official notice of the *Blockade of the Iſles of France and Bourbon*, by Admiral Bertie, who commanded the Britiſh ſquadron on the Cape of Good-Hope ſtation.

Meriwether Lewis, Eſq. Governor of Upper Louiſiana, is ſtated, in the Baltimore papers, to have deſtroyed himſelf, in a fit of inſanity.

A London paper ſtates that an elegant monument is to be erected at Ednam (the place of his birth) in honour of THOMSON, the author of the "Seaſons." A ſubſcription is raiſing for that purpoſe.

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KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

FOURTEEN Hogſheads Kentucky TOBACCO, of a ſuperior quality, and 50 Kegs GINGER, for Sale by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, Nov. 16, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 20, Bridge-ſtreet, which he now occupies, with the buildings thereon, conſiſting of a ſtore in front, a wood-houſe adjoining, and a new ſtable on Elm-ſtreet.—The Lot meaſures 70 feet on both ſtreets, and 200 feet in length, with a large garden, in which are a number of excellent fruit trees.—The ſituation is pleaſant, and the Houſe is in good repair; and has the convenience of water from the Aqueduct both in the cellar and waſhroom. Payment made eaſy. For further particulars, apply to

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport. Nov 16, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, December 18, 1809, *at XI o'clock A. M. on the premiſes.*

ALL the right, title and intereſt in the eſtate of *William W. Osborne*, deceaſed, of which the ſaid William died ſeized, ſituated in Newport, in Clarke-ſtreet, No. 6.—Conditions to be made known at the time and place of ſale.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1809.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to take care of a Child.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 17, 1809.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

CONSTANTLY for ſale by
L. ROUSMANIERE,
No. 1 & 2 *Long-Wharf,*

A complete aſſortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, either with or without patent-backs and teint lines, of the firſt quality of paper, and bound in the beſt manner.

☞ Books made to any pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams beſt Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolſcap, and Letter-Paper: 250 reams Burbank's beſt Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper:—30 reams beſt Engliſh wove, hot-preſſed and laid Letter-Paper:—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 275 cents per ream, ſuitable for Lawyer's Officers, Grocers, &c.:—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream:—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a ſuperior quality, at 108 cents per ream—is for ſale as above, in either large or ſmall quantities, as cheap and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any ſtore or manufactory in New-England.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind uſed in this State, for ſale as above by the groce, dozen or ſingle, and as cheap as at any Book Store whatſoever.

Alſo for ſale as above,
The Rhode-Iſland and Farmer's
ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

—By the groce, dozen or ſingle, and at the publiſhers prices.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1809.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut:—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land, about two miles from the Meeting-Houſe half a mile from a School, and 100 rods from a good griſt-mill and ſaw-mill. The Farm lies on Skungamug river, has about 25 acres of interval, the remainder upland, and conſiſts of mowing, ploughing, paſturing, wood and timber land; will cut from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually is well watered by the above river and a number of living ſprings. There are on the premiſes a very neat, convenient Dwelling-Houſe barn and other out-houſes entirely new, and nearly finiſhed; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door; a thrifty young orchard juſt beginning to bear, and an old one ſomewhat decayed.

Twe Farms in the firſt ſociety in Hartland, pleaſantly ſituated about one mile ſouth of the Meeting-Houſe, and within 20 miles of Hartford: one contains about 240 acres with a large good one ſtory houſe, with two chimnies, well finiſhed, and convenient for two families: three barns, out houſes, &c all in good repair; has about 40 acres of mowing, 150 of ploughing and paſturing and 50 of wood; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 60 acres, with a ſmall one ſtory farm-houſe, barn and orchard; well proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland; well watered and under good improvement. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

Three Farms pleaſantly ſituated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other and contain about 380 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the ſettlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two ſtory houſe and barn, and three flouriſhing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of 150 acres, with a one ſtory Houſe, barn, and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one ſtory houſe, barn, and a young orchard; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. Theſe Farms are well watered, well fenced, and ſuitably proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland; and will be ſold ſeparately or together, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

Alſo one in Blandford, of fifty acres, with a Houſe and barn; well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be ſold on reaſonable terms, and long credit given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe on the payment of annual intereſt.

The Subſcriber alſo offers for ſale, an eligible and convenient ſtand for a Tavern and ſtore, in the town of Vernon on the Hartford and Tolland turnpike road; twelve miles from Hartford, and about the ſame diſtance from Stafford ſprings; lately occupied as a Tavern and ſtore by Mr. Lebbeus P. Tinker, and now occupied by Mr James Chapman; conſiſting of a neat, ſpacious well finiſhed Houſe and ſtore, two barns, one entirely new and large, having ſufficient ſtabling, and every neceſſary accommodation for a tavern; about three acres of land, including a garden, with conſiderable fruit, and an Orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually. Alſo, ten acres of woodland within one mile of the above ſtand.

Alſo, One hundred thouſand acres of Land, in New Connecticut; part of which lays in the flouriſhing towns of Hartford, Vienna, Nelſon, and Rootſtown; ſettled from thirty to ſixty families in each town. Theſe towns are well watered and well accommodated with roads, griſt mills and ſaw mills; the land is of a good quality, the water is good, and the country remarkably healthy. And part is ſituated in three entire towns, of about 15,000 acres each, and in ſeveral tracts of land from 1000 to 4000 acres, not ſurveyed into lots, and which the ſubſcriber will ſell either by the whole townſhip or tract, or by any leſs quantity, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. *It will be noticed*, that the price of land in the unſettled towns and tracts, will be conſiderably leſs than thoſe towns which are ſettling, and will not only give to an individual or company who may purchaſe, the advantage of a firſt choice, but alſo will ſecure to them, the riſe in the value of the lands.

A good title, and the moſt liberal terms given to purchaſers. EPHRAIM ROOT.

☞ For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROGERS, Eſq. at Hartford, Connecticut.

Hartford, (Con) October 8, 809.

FOR SALE,

AN Elegant Mahogany BILLIARD TABLE, almoſt new, with all its apparatus.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

of the Emperor of the French the conquered of all the reſt of the continent of Europe.—Lord Wellington, or his noble brother, are not men of deſpondent character—they are not likely to forſake Spain becauſe in one importance their juſt expectation was not anſwered. It is evident there ſtill exiſts in the government and in the people of Spain a zeal for independence—Becauſe the Britiſh arms proved their ſuperiority and the army of Spain was unhurt at Talavera, is there any cauſe for deſpondence? In my humble opinion the leſſon is turned to great profit and I look now with as much hopes to ſee Madrid as I did when I left Liſbon.—Many Spaniſh regiments have been decimated and the cowards ſhot in view of the Britiſh ſoldiers."

MORE FRENCH ACCOMMODATION.

We yeſterday received the following particulars, from Capt. William Hathaway, Maſter of the ſhip Belvidere, which has arrived at New Bedford, from London.—"On the 25 h October 1809. in lat. about 43, long. 46 W. at 10 P. M. after a chace of 16 hours, the ſhip Belvidere, of Boſton, from London for New-Bedford, was taken poſſeſſion of by a French ſchooner privateer, called the Lis, of Rochelle. Louis Flagelle, owner and ſupercargo. Beſides a number of others, they fired two ſhots at the ſhip that went between the maſts, a little above the hull, *after we had hove too*, and they within hail.—They detained us until the 26th, when at 4, P. M. they diſmiſſed us; in the mean time they robbed us of two barrels pork, half the beef we had on board, one barrel of bread, half our potatoes, all our cheeſe, four caſks of water, moſt of our porter, all our live ſtock, a quantity of new ſail cloth, old canvas, ſail twine, needles, one barrel of tar, the ſhip's camboofe—(leaving a poor one in exchange;) the ſtern boat, oars, and tackle; the hanging compaſs and cabin compaſs, a kedge anchor, top-gallant-maſt, carpenter's tools, and ſeveral ſmall articles, ſuch as hooks, thimbles, marline-ſpikes, ſpunyarn, mats, points, robins, &c. They took all the letters on board the privateer, opened them, and delivered them up again."

To encourage plunder and treachery in Vienna, Bonaparte, by his worthy agent Berthier, has offered a quarter part of any ſecreted property confiſcated, to the *informer*.—This is only adopting on land, his iniquity on the ſeas.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1809.

It is aſtoniſhing with what audacious effrontery the hirelings of France continue to aſſert that the diſpoſition of Bonaparte towards this country, is friendly and conciliatory, and that we are juſt upon the eve of an adjuſtment, by which all our injuries will be redreſſed. It is but a few days ſince Napoleon's principal paper in this country, the Aurora, (which boldly lays claim to infallibility particularly in regard to intelligence from France,) told us that the negotiations between Gen. Armſtrong and M. Hauterieve had gone ſo far as the *ſignature of a convention* which had been "deſpatched *in the laſt week in Auguſt*" [very circumſtancial] "to Auſtria, according to agreement, and was expected early in September."—He then proceeds, with all the gravity imaginable, to ſtate in detail what are the proviſions of that convention in the following words:

'The ports of France to be open to the ſhips of the United States laden with the produce of the countries ſubject to the laws and authority of the United States; but no American veſſel to import into France the productions of the colony of any other nation; nor the manufactures or products of any other country than the United States; veſſels contravening ſuch arrangements to be ſubject to the ſame penalties that French ſhips are ſubject on contravening the laws of France, to be decided in the courts eſtabliſhed by the commercial code book IV. title II. Through the ſame medium we are told that ſubjects of claims are to become matters of negociation, under a regulation defined, the term of which was not then fixed; but of which we ſhall probably learn particulars by the Waſp."

The Waſp has ſince arrived, and what are the particulars learnt by her? Why, that nothing at all had been done, and that nothing could be done. So hopeleſs was the proſpect of obtaining any thing in the nature of juſtice, that Armſtrong had not thought it worth while even to correſpond with the court of the Tyrant, on the ſubject of the inſtructions ſent out by the Waſp.

The Boſton Chronicle, as true to its employer as the Aurora itſelf, a few days ſince, announced an approaching accommodation with France in the following language:

"We recognize with pleaſure the dawning proſpect of an amicable arrangement of our affairs with France. If the great buſineſs of the continent continues to progreſs, of which it is hardly poſſible to doubt, we ſhall in a few years experience the happy effects reſulting from a friendly underſtanding with France, &c. &c."

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

We have (ſays the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal) readily adhered to the opinion that the exiſting diſputes between the United States and England would not eventuate in war. The opinion has been founded upon the knowledge preſſed by every one that the two nations have a mutual intereſt in Peace, and upon the idea that both governments have ſuch a perfect conſciouſneſs of that intereſt as will induce them to agree upon ſome terms of accommodation, at however late a ſtage of negociation, rather than reſort to arms. As to France, we have not hand to think that we muſt have war with that power ever ſince its ruler undertook to dictate to us what courſe we ſhould purſue with reſpect to England. But we ſhould be happy to find that we had miſcalculated in this inſtance. Peace with both nations is extremely deſirable. Yet we have had no faith in the negociations which were ſaid to have been reſumed at Paris. We have much confidence, however, in thoſe which have lately been inſtituted at Waſhington. It is our opinion that the Preſident is ſincerely deſirous of an honorable accommodation with England, and we have ſome reaſons for that opinion which are perhaps peculiar to ourſelves. It is known to us, indeed, that a moſt diſaſtrous influence has been attempted to be exerciſed upon the Preſident, to produce a rupture of the negociation, but it is known to us alſo, that in ſome very important points, that influence has been repelled with becoming independence and dignity. A treaty is not to be immediately expected. So far as we poſſeſs information upon the ſubject, and candidly confeſs that our information, as indeed every one muſt know from the nature of the caſe, is extremely imperfect and inconcluſive, we are ſatisfied that ſome of the introductory propoſitions of Mr. Jackſon have been acceded to by our adminiſtation with perfect frankneſs and candour; that to meet ſome of his more important propoſals would involve the exerciſe of powers not conſtitutionally veſted in the Preſident; that it is not probable that the Preſident will recommend to Congreſs the adoption of the meaſures inſiſted on by the Britiſh government, nor is it probable that Congreſs will adopt them without ſuch a recommendation; but that a middle courſe will be propoſed by our government which will require a new communication with that of Great-Britain. This proſpect may be thought to be upon the whole a bad one, but we ſtill have ſtrong hopes of an ultimate accommodation.

VERMONT BANKS.

The Vermont Reporter ſays—"It is ſtated, on an inveſtigation of the officers of the Vermont Bank, it was found, that in September laſt there had been put in circulation upwards of 760,000 dollars, and that more than 404 000 dollars now remained unredeemed!—A bill has been brought into the legiſlature, to collect debts due the bank in a very ſummary way, by iſſuing extents againſt the delinquent's perſon and property, in three days after the notes become due!—It is alſo ſaid, the legiſlature have it in contemplation to create funds for the bank, by a land tax of 3 cents per acre, to be paid in ſpecie or Vermont bills. We are likewiſe informed, that Meſſrs. Chapin and Campbell, Directors and Campbell, the Caſhier of the Weſtminſter branch have been removed."

In 1808, the revenue of England, was ſufficient to meet all the exigencies of its government, and to diſcharge 6 311,626 pounds ſterling of the national debt, which is equal to 1-77th part of the whole debt then exiſting: in 1809, it is computed that a further redemption of 10 524,000 pounds will be made, equal to about 1-50th part.

The only Baltimore paper which notices the late report of Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte having been created a Dutcheſs, &c. treats it as an article of levity.

Southern papers ſtate, that the Preſident is in poſſeſſion of very late deſpatches both from France and England; and is aſſured, that his Non Intercourſe ſcheme is as inefficacious to effect the repeal or even relaxation of the Decrees and Orders as the Embargo was.

Capt. Siſſon, in ſhip Chatham, arrived at Charleſton, from Liverpool, was boarded Sept. 17, lat. 44 long. 21, from the Britiſh deſpatch brig Virginia, from India, bound to England; and received an official notice of the *Blockade of the Iſles of France and Bourbon*, by Admiral Bertie, who commanded the Britiſh ſquadron on the Cape of Good-Hope ſtation.

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By order of the Captain,
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Newport, Nov. 18, 1809.

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JOHN RODMAN,
No. 63, *Spring-Street.*

Newport, Nov. 17, 1809.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

FOURTEEN Hogſheads Kentucky TOBACCO, of a ſuperior quality, and 50 Kegs GINGER, for Sale by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, Nov. 16, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 20, Bridge-ſtreet, which he now occupies, with the buildings thereon, conſiſting of a ſtore in front, a wood houſe adjoining, and a new ſtable on Elm-ſtreet.—The Lot meaſures 70 feet on both ſtreets, and 290 feet in length, with a large garden, in which are a number of excellent fruit trees.—The ſituation is pleaſant, and the Houſe is in good repair; and has the convenience of water from the Aqueduct both in the cellar and waſhroom. Payment made eaſy. For further particulars, apply to

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, Nov 16, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, December 18, 1809, *at XI o'clock A. M. on the premiſes.*

ALL the right, title and intereſt in the eſtate of *William W. Osborne*, deceaſed, of which the ſaid William died ſeized, ſituated in Newport, in Clarke-ſtreet, No. 6.—Conditions to be made known at the time and place of ſale.

Newport, Nov. 13, 1809.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to take care of a Child.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 17, 1809.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

CONSTANTLY for ſale by
L. ROUSMANIERE,
No. 1 & 2 *Long-Wharf.*

A complete aſſortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, either with or without patent-backs and teint lines, of the firſt quality of paper, and bound in the beſt manner.

☞ Books made to any pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams beſt Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolſcap, and Letter-Paper: 250 reams Burbank's beſt Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper:—30 reams beſt Engliſh wove, hot-preſſed and laid Letter-Paper:—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 2[illegible] cents per ream, ſuitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers, &c.:—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream:—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a ſuperior quality, at 108 cents per ream—is for ſale as above, in either large or ſmall quantities, as cheap and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any ſtore or manufactory in New-England.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind uſed in this State, for ſale as above by the groce, dozen or ſingle, and as cheap as at any Book Store whatſoever.

Alſo for ſale as above,
The Rhode-Iſland and Farmer's
ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

—By the groce, dozen or ſingle, and at the publiſhers prices.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1089.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut:—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land, about two miles from the Meeting-Houſe half a mile from a School, and 100 rods from a good grift-mill and ſaw-mill. The Farm lies on Skungamug river, has about 25 acres of interval, the remainder upland, and conſiſts of mowing, ploughing, paſturing, wood and timber land; will cut from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually is well watered by the above river and a number of living ſprings. There are on the premiſes a very neat, convenient Dwelling-Houſe barn and other out-houſes entirely new, and nearly finiſhed; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door; a thrifty young orchard juſt beginning to bear, and an old one ſomewhat decayed.

Twe Farms in the firſt ſociety in Hartland, pleaſantly ſituated about one mile ſouth of the Meeting-Houſe, and within 20 miles of Hartford: one contains about 240 acres with a large good one ſtory houſe, with two chimnies, well finiſhed, and convenient for two families: three barns, out houſes, &c all in good repair; has about 40 acres of mowing. 150 of ploughing and paſturing and 50 of wood; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 60 acres, with a ſmall one ſtory farm-houſe, barn and orchard; well proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland; well watered and under good improvement. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

Three Farms pleaſantly ſituated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other and contain about 380 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the ſettlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two ſtory houſe and barn, and three flouriſhing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of 150 acres, with a one ſtory Houſe, barn, and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one ſtory houſe, barn, and a young orchard; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. Theſe Farms are well watered, well fenced, and ſuitably proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland; and will be ſold ſeparately or together, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

Alſo one in Blandford, of fifty acres, with a Houſe and barn; well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, paſturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be ſold on reaſonable terms, and long credit given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe on the payment of annual intereſt.

The Subſcriber alſo offers for ſale, an eligible and convenient ſtand for a Tavern and ſtore, in the town of Vernon on the Hartford and Tolland turnpike road; twelve miles from Hartford, and about the ſame diſtance from Stafford ſprings; lately occupied as a Tavern and ſtore by Mr Lebbeus P. Tinker, and now occupied by Mr James Chapman; conſiſting of a neat, ſpacious well finiſhed Houſe and ſtore, two barns, one entirely new and large, having ſufficient ſtabling, and every neceſſary accommodation for a tavern; about three acres of land, including a garden, with conſiderable fruit, and an Orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually. Alſo, ten acres of woodland within one mile of the above ſtand.

Alſo, One hundred thouſand acres of Land, in New Connecticut; part of which lays in the flouriſhing towns of Hartford, Vienna, Nelſon, and Rootſtown; ſettled from thirty to ſixty families in each town. Theſe towns are well watered and well accommodated with roads, grift mills and ſaw mills; the land is of a good quality, the water is good, and the country remarkably healthy. And part is ſituated in three entire towns, of about 15,000 acres each, and in ſeveral tracts of land from 1000 to 4000 acres, not ſurveyed into lots, and which the ſubſcriber will ſell either by the whole townſhip or tract, or by any leſs quantity, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. *It will be noticed*, that the price of land in the unſettled towns and tracts, will be conſiderably leſs than thoſe towns which are ſettling, and will not only give to an individual or company who may purchaſe, the advantage of a firſt choice, but alſo will ſecure to them, the riſe in the value of the lands.

A good title, and the moſt liberal terms given to purchaſers. EPHRAIM ROOT.

☞ For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROGERS, Eſq. at Hartford, Connecticut.

Hartford, (Con.) October 8, 809.

FOR SALE,

AN Elegant Mahogany BILLIARD TABLE, almoſt new, with all its apparatus.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

POETRY.

From the "RELIQUES OF ROBERT BURNS."

WINTER ENJOYED.

AS I am what the men of the world, if they knew such a man, would call a whimsical mortal, I have various sources of pleasure and enjoyment, which are, in a manner, *peculiar* to myself, or some here and there such other out-of-the-way person. Such is the peculiar pleasure I take in the season of the winter, more than the rest of the year. This, I believe, may be partly owing to my misfortunes giving my mind a melancholy cast; but there is something even in the

"Mighty tempest, and the hoary waste
Abrupt and deep, stretch'd o'er the buried earth,"

which raises the mind to a serious sublimity, favourable to every thing great and noble. There is scarcely any earthly object gives me more—I do not know if I should call it pleasure—but something which exalts me, something which enraptures me—than to walk in the sheltered side of a wood, or high plantation, in a cloudy winter-day, and hear the stormy wind howling among the trees, and raving over the plain. It is my best season for devotion: my mind is wrapt up in a kind of enthusiasm to *Him*, who, in the pompous language of the Hebrew bard, "walks on the wings of the wind." In one of these seasons, just after a train of misfortunes, I composed the following:—

The wintry west extends his blast,
And hail and rain does blaw;
Or, the stormy north sends driving forth,
The blinding sleet and snaw:
While tumbling brown, the burn comes down,
An' roars frae bank to brae;
And bird and beast in covert rest,
And pass the heartless day.

"The sweeping blast, the sky o'ercast,"*
The joyless winter-day,
Let others fear, to me more dear
Than all the pride of May:
The tempest's howl, it soothes my soul,
My griefs it seems to join,
The leafless trees, my fancy please,
Their fate resembles mine!

Thou *Power Supreme*, whose mighty scheme,
These woes of mine fulfil,
Here, firm, I rest, they must be best,
Because they are *Thy* will!
Then all I want (O, do *Thou* grant
This one request of mine!)
Since to *enjoy* thou dost deny,
Assist me to *resign*.

* Dr. YOUNG.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

HAS just received a few more copies of the TRAVELS of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE; by order of the government of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean, 1 vol. embellished by a map of the country inhabited by the Western tribes of Indians, and five engravings of Indian Chiefs.

Also a few more copies of the MEMOIRS of the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

And a few more copies of that new and elegant Poem, entitled GERTRUDE OF WYOMING, a Pennsylvanian tale: and other Poems—by Thomas Campbell, author of "the Pleasures of Hope."

ARTICLES FOR SEAMEN.

Also for sale as above

The sixth edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST PILOT, recently published.—Among the numerous additions to this work are, the valuable directions for sailing to and from the River Mississippi by the Harbour Master of New-Orleans: and several valuable communications and directions respecting the American fishing-trade. This edition, although greatly superior to the last, sells for the same price.

BOWDITCH's NEW AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, a new and improved edition.

The new improved WEST-INDIA PILOT, containing charts of all the West-India Islands.

The new improved AMERICAN PILOT, containing the navigation of the sea-coast of North-America.

A new and correct chart of the COAST OF AFRICA, extending from Gibraltar to Sierra Leon, including the Madeira, Canary and Cape de Verd Isles.

MACKAY's COMPLETE NAVIGATOR.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARINERS respecting the management of Ships at Single Anchor, and general rules for sailing.

Also NAUTICAL ALMANACKS—SEAMEN's JOURNALS—GEOGRAPHIES and GAZETTEERS—DICTIONARIES—WALSH's MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC—QUILLS, WRITING PAPER, LEAD PENCILS, LOG-BOOK PAPER, and almost every other article in the Stationary line, all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Oct. 20, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170. *THAMES-STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS. Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of:

75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 51, Long-Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable *(Fresh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Newport, Church-street, Sept. 15, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. BOURS, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102 Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith & Co.* where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured GOODS.

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions Straw silk and willow Bonnetts made on the shortest notice.—Orders of every kind strictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.

Newport July 21 1809.

New Goods.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Cash Store, No. 155, Thames-street, a very extensive and general Assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, consisting of superfine and common Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, and flannels of various descriptions, bombazetts, rattinetts, wildbores, India cottons, cotton cambricks, fine cambrick shirting, India and Scotch book muslins, and muslin handkerchiefs, long lawns for pocket handkerchiefs, plain and figur'd leno, ladies best long, white and coloured kid and silk gloves, black and slate coloured worsted hosiery, brown linens, one box fine and low priced Irish linens, of an approved bleach, and one bale rose blankets, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the present and approaching season, which, having been bought for cash, can be afforded lower than has been sold for several years past.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in August, September and November next:

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER, of Middletown, Administrator.

South Kingstown, June 12, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and Feburary next.

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown, March 15, 1809.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. FRASER's Evening School will be opened for the instruction of Youth on the Evening of WEDNESDAY the first of November next.

Newport, Oct. 18, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25 1809.

The Progressive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE, No. 11, *LONG-WHARF.*

HAVE for Sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest current prices, a constant supply of Rye and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the most approved brands.—An extensive assortment of Groceries and Liquors among which are 10 Hogsheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raisins—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the chest or less quantity.—1600 bushels Exuma Salt, of a superior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Island Do.; 500 ditto Bonavista Do.—*Also*, A quantity of well-seasoned merchantable Boards.—*Just received* 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogsheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits; 30 chests Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 000 wt. Cheese, 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogsheads Crockery Ware—*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Cash will be given.

N. B. Those persons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company in possession, will have the goodness to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of FRNCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceased, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE,
R. MALBONE } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM PEARCE,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general,

THAT he continues keeping a TAVERN at his House in the Village of Wickford, town of North-Kingstown, next door to *Philip Tillinghast*, Esq. where the greatest attention will be paid to those who may please to favour him with their company, and may depend on having the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

☞ The House may be well-known by its end fronting the street, and the sign of a Bunch of Grapes.

Wickford, (R. I.) October 13, 1809.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, *BROAD-STREET, BOSTON.*

OFFER for Sale at low prices, a very general assortment British Piece GOODS, principally received by recent arrivals at New-York and Boston, and comprising a large amount of Woollen, Cotton, Linen and Silk Goods, with many articles which have been hitherto scarce and prohibited.—In particular, just received from Scotland, a handsome variety plain and fancy Muslins of all descriptions.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND situated in Green-street, where Horses and Carriages for every purpose will be furnished at short notice; particularly Coachees provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleasure or travellers, and saddle Horses either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will also furnish dispatch messengers for any direction. Their stables being well calculated for the business, Horses will be taken in to keep at reasonable rates for long or short periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their business, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON.
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next, North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted: 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars, Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport April 28, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a small FARM, containing about 30 Acres of excellent Land, (mostly meadow,) situated in Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, at present occupied by *Giles Barker*. Said Farm is well fenced and watered; and a two-story Dwelling-House, barn and crib, and an excellent Orchard thereon. An indisputable title will be given.—Possession may be had on the 25th of March next.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY STANTON.

Newport, October 3 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair the House is exceedingly well calculated for a tavern, and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town, and is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Co-Partnership of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, established under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is dissolved. All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjust and close the business of said Co-Partnership. nCreditors and Debtors will please to attend to this otice without loss of time.

JOHN SPOONER
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Also*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each fast sailers, suitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subscriber at the South-Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, July 14, 1809.

POETRY.

From the "RELIQUES OF ROBERT BURNS."

WINTER ENJOYED.

AS I am what the men of the world, if they knew such a man, would call a whimsical mortal, I have various sources of pleasure and enjoyment, which are, in a manner, *peculiar* to myself, or some here and there such other out-of-the-way person. Such is the peculiar pleasure I take in the season of the winter, more than the rest of the year. This, I believe, may be partly owing to my misfortunes giving my mind a melancholy cast; but there is something even in the

"Mighty tempest, and the hoary waste
Abrupt and deep, stretch'd o'er the buried earth,"

which raises the mind to a serious sublimity, favourable to every thing great and noble. There is scarcely any earthly object gives me more—I do not know if I should call it pleasure—but something which exalts me, something which enraptures me—than to walk in the sheltered side of a wood, or high plantation, in a cloudy winter-day, and hear the stormy wind howling among the trees, and raving over the plain. It is my best season for devotion: my mind is wrapt up in a kind of enthusiasm to *Him*, who, in the pompous language of the Hebrew bard, "walks on the wings of the wind." In one of these seasons, just after a train of misfortunes, I composed the following:—

The wintry west extends his blast,
And hail and rain does blaw;
Or, the stormy north sends driving forth,
The blinding sleet and snaw:
While tumbling brown, the burn comes down,
An' roars frae bank to brae;
And bird and beast in covert rest,
And pass the heartless day.

"The sweeping blast, the sky o'ercast,"*
The joyless winter-day,
Let others fear, to me more dear
Than all the pride of May:
The tempest's howl, it soothes my soul,
My griefs it seems to join,
The leafless trees, my fancy please,
Their fate resembles mine!

Thou *Power Supreme*, whose mighty scheme,
These woes of mine fulfil,
Here, firm, I rest, they must be blest,
Because they are *Thy* will!
Then all I want (O, do *Thou* grant
This one request of mine!)
Since to *enjoy* thou dost deny,
Assist me to *resign*.

* Dr. YOUNG.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

HAS just received a few more copies of the TRAVELS of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE; by order of the government of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean, 1 vol. embellished by a map of the country inhabited by the Western tribes of Indians, and five engravings of Indian Chiefs.

Also a few more copies of the MEMOIRS of the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

And a few more copies of that new and elegant Poem, entitled GERTRUDE OF WYOMING, a Pennsylvanian tale: and other Poems—by Thomas Campbell, author of "the Pleasures of Hope."

ARTICLES FOR SEAMEN.

Also for sale as above

The sixth edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST PILOT, recently published.—Among the numerous additions to this work are, the valuable directions for sailing to and from the River Mississippi by the Harbour Master of New-Orleans: and several valuable communications and directions respecting the American fishing-trade. This edition, although greatly superior to the last, sells for the same price.

BOWDITCH's NEW AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, a new and improved edition.

The new improved WEST-INDIA PILOT, containing charts of all the West-India Islands.

The new improved AMERICAN PILOT, containing the navigation of the sea-coast of North-America.

A new and correct chart of the COAST OF AFRICA, extending from Gibraltar to Sierra Leon, including the Madeira, Canary and Cape de Verd Isles.

MACKAY's COMPLETE NAVIGATOR.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARINERS respecting the management of Ships at Single Anchor, and general rules for sailing.

Also NAUTICAL ALMANACKS—SEAMEN's JOURNALS—GEOGRAPHIES and GAZETTEERS—DICTIONARIES—WALSH's MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC—QUILLS, WRITING-PAPER, LEAD PENCILS, LOG-BOOK PAPER, and almost every other article in the Stationary line, all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Oct. 20, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170. *THAMES-STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS. Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead: sheet Iron, seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of:

75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 51, Long-Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable *(Fresh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Newport, Church-street, Sept. 15, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. BOURS, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102 Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith & Co.* where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured GOODS.

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions Straw silk and willow Bonnetts made at the shortest notice.—Orders of every kind strictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.

Newport July 21 1809.

New Goods.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Cash Store, No. 155, Thames-street, a very extensive and general Assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, consisting of superfine and common Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, and flannels of various descriptions, bombazetts, rattinetts, wildbores, India cottons, cotton cambricks, fine cambrick shirting, India and Scotch book muslins, and muslin handkerchiefs, long lawns for pocket handkerchiefs, plain and figur'd leno, ladies best long, white and coloured kid and silk gloves, black and slate coloured worsted hosiery, brown linens, one box fine and low priced Irish linens, of an approved bleach, and one bale rose blankets, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the present and approaching season, which, having been bought for cash, can be afforded lower than has been sold for several years past.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in August, September and November next:

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER, of Middletown, Administrator.

South Kingstown, June 12, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and Feburary next.

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown, March 15, 1809.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. FRASER's Evening School will be opened for the instruction of Youth on the Evening of WEDNESDAY the first of November next.

Newport, Oct. 18, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also, the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25 1809.

The Progressive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE, No. 11, *LONG-WHARF.*

HAVE for Sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest current prices, a constant supply of Rye and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the most approved brands.—An extensive assortment of Groceries and Liquors among which are 10 Hogsheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raisins—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the chest or less quantity.—1600 bushels Exuma Salt, of a superior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Island Do.; 500 ditto Bonavista Do.—*Also*, A quantity of well-seasoned merchantable Boards.—*Just received* 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogsheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits; 30 chests Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 000 wt. Cheese, 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogsheads Crockery Ware—*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Cash will be given.

N. B. Those persons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company in possession, will have the goodness to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of FRNCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceased, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE,
R. MALBONE } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM PEARCE,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general,

THAT he continues keeping a TAVERN at his House in the Village of Wickford, town of North-Kingstown, near door to *Philip Tillinghast*, Esq. where the greatest attention will be paid to those who may please to favour him with their company, and may depend on having the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

☞ The House may be well-known by its end fronting the street, and the sign of a Bunch of Grapes.

Wickford, (R. I.) October 13, 1809.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, *BROAD-STREET, BOSTON.*

OFFER for Sale at low prices, a very general assortment British Piece GOODS, principally received by recent arrivals at New-York and Boston, and comprising a large amount of Woollen, Cotton, Linen and Silk Goods, with many articles which have been hitherto scarce and prohibited.—In particular, just received from Scotland, a handsome variety plain and fancy Muslins of all descriptions.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND situated in Green-street, where Horses and Carriages for every purpose will be furnished at short notice; particularly Coaches provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleasure or travellers, and saddle Horses either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will also furnish dispatch messengers for any direction. Their stables being well calculated for the business, Horses will be taken in to keep at reasonable rates for long or short periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their business, they hope to merit the favours of the public

JOHN G. EASTON.
WM E DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM E DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavilla Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next, North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted: 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars, Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport April 28, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a small FARM, containing about 30 Acres of excellent Land, (mostly meadow,) situated in Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, at present occupied by *Giles Barker*. Said Farm is well fenced and watered; and a two-story Dwelling-House, barn and crib, and an excellent Orchard thereon. An indisputable title will be given.—Possession may be had on the 25th of March next.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY STANTON.

Newport, October 3 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair the House is exceedingly well calculated for a tavern, and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town, and is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Co-Partnership of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail makers, established under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is dissolved. All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjust and close the business of said Co-Partnership. nCreditors and Debtors will please to attend to this once without loss of time.

JOHN SPOONER
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Also*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each fall fishers, suitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subscriber at the South-Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, Jul. 14 1809